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MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1855.

CHINA—ITS PRESENT AND ITS FUTURE.

This far-off country, which has always been one of the wonders of the world, exhibits just now a degree of weakness and disorganization that is truly marvelous, if not paradoxical. Measured by the usual scales which determine men in arriving at a judgment as to the strength of nations, China ought to be a country of great strength, at least when considered only in relation to its internal affairs. Counting as the numerical force of its people about one-third of all the dwellers upon earth, who are ruled by a government as despotic as it is exclusive, one would be led to believe that its power to crush civil commotions, and to put down rebellion, would be efficient, summary, and effectual. Such however appears not to be the fact. China, with her three hundred millions of inhabitants, seems to be as impotent to suppress rebellion at home as she showed herself in the opium war to be in resisting aggression from abroad.

Mr. McLane, our commissioner to China, has returned home, not so much because he had nothing to do, but because he could not find any one to transact business with. The government of China, if there really is any such thing as a government, is inaccessible to outside barbarians. Locked up in the closets of his imperial palace at Peking, the son of the Sun and the brother of the Moon will not condescend to let our commissioner or any other savage receive the benefit of the rays of light that radiate from his brilliant countenance.

Our merchants have numerous claims against the Chinese government for non-fulfillment of some of the stipulations of Gen. Cushing's treaty of 1844, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum. But the answer of the Imperial authorities to all such reclamations has been that the treaty of 1844 contains a provision for its own revision in 1856; and that it would be convenient and was reasonable to defer the discussion of complaints arising under the existing treaty to that period.

It is the opinion of the most intelligent of observers that the present anarchical condition of China will continue until some great military chieftain appears among the contestants capable of smothering their feuds by the weight and ascendancy of his own genius. The times are waiting for the advent of some such person, and they may wait perhaps for a generation. The exterior world has nothing more to do with the strife than to hope that the anarchy which pervades the empire will not cause the suspension of trade in the staples of its soil, by preventing their production or precluding their transportation to market.

Although this country has no interest in the fate of China other than in connection with our commerce, yet we cannot feel entirely indifferent to the revolution that is going on in that country, and which appears to be so extended and formidable as to threaten the overthrow of not only the present dynasty, but perhaps to effect an entire change in the political and social institutions of the empire. The present political organization of China is one adapted only to a time of peace—there seems to have been in its construction a complete abnegation of the element of war, either foreign or domestic, and we behold there the anomalous position of the most populous nation on earth, without a navy and without an army. It may be that she is now paying the penalty for the neglect in permitting herself to exist so entirely defenseless against aggression. There is much in the appearance of the times to justify the opinion which very generally prevails in Russia, that Christian civilization is to be extended to the East through the power and spread of Russian dominion. The correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, speaking on this subject, observes as follows:

The future of China is a subject of anxious study to the statesmen of Europe and America. Its peculiar and stationary civilization, its maxims of peace, literary cultivation, and social refinement form the basis of policy which marks this ancient Empire as the natural prey of the first strange power which shall put forth its hand to seize it. Throughout Asia there are but two men universally known. They are "Yellow Corn" and the "White Corn." The "Yellow Corn" is the Emperor of China, the "White Corn" is the Emperor of Russia. Even in British India among the Hindoo race, it is the White Corn and the Yellow Corn alone who are held in any estimation. They are regarded as brothers, of whom one or the other must have boundless sway over all the sons of men. May there not be discerned in this mythical sentiment a fleeting shadow of the great future. Even now China lies a prey to the first strong hands that shall be stretched forth to seize it. But for the present war, who can assert that the White Corn would not have thrown over it the shadow of his mighty palm. He has, even with the pressure of the struggle with Western Europe, appropriated the provinces of the Manchow Tartars, on both sides of the River Amoor, adjacent to its mouth—provinces of more intrinsic value than a dozen Creeses, and like the

Crimea point d'appui for schemes upon regions far beyond. We have seen too that, just preceding the beginning of this new conflict, Russia had passed from this new acquisition past the Eastern ports of China and Japan, and was preparing to contest with us the honors of opening that empire to intercourse with the outer world. More than this, her designs upon the Sandwich Islands were known to be hostile to their independence, and directly opposed to their annexation to this Republic.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.—On Wednesday, the 20th instant, it was proposed by several parties interested, to have a trial of mowing machines. The place chosen was in the meadow of F. McHarry, near Shippingport. There were four machines on the ground, viz: Danford's Iron Shear-Blade, Haine's Illinois, and Ketchum's mowers, and Manny's combined mower and reaper. Two of these machines are entirely new to this section of the country.

As the improvement and success of mowing machines are matters of interest to our farming friends, we will describe some of the features of these new machines. Danford's appeared to combine all the requisites of a good machine, except the usual guards for the protection of the moving-blades. It is compact and well made, mostly of iron. It runs upon one main wheel and a small wooden roller or castor. The cutting is performed by a double set of blades, operating upon the principle of shears, which makes it necessary to dispense with the guards, which render the blades liable to derangement and breakage from every grub, stump, or stone with which they come in contact, and, as each blade is made of a solid plate of steel, when one or two sections or teeth are broken, entire new blades must be substituted.

Haine's Illinois mower combines several new and valuable features. The frame is supported on two large wheels instead of one, and is much like a horse-cart; both wheels act as drivers to the blade, and at the same time equalize and lighten the draft on the horses. It is so adjusted that it cuts equally well on a slow as on a fast gait. The resistance which is common to machines is greatly relieved in this by having the cutting-bar and blade hung to the frame instead of being firmly bolted to it, as in other mowers, so that it is relieved of the weight of a portion of the machine, and will accommodate itself to any unevenness in the ground.

Danford's machine first entered the grass, drawn by two mules, cutting well with comparative ease. At this period a heavy shower came up, which prostrated the grass considerably. After the rain the team was put to Haine's machine, and, although the grass was extremely wet and heavy, it made a round, cutting entirely free without choking.

Ketchum's machine was then tried, but, with the wet lodged grass, it would not cut a rod without choking, when it was thought advisable to defer further trial until Thursday the 22d, when the three machines were again separately tried. The grass being dry, Ketchum's machine cut a clean, smooth swath, but appeared, from the labored efforts of the team, to require a third more power to run it than either of the other mowers.

Haine's machine, with the same team, cut a clear swath with comparative ease. Danford's cut well where the grass was erect, or where it was inclined toward the machine, but, running in any other direction through the lodged grass, it cut roughly, leaving a considerable portion uncut.

We believe it was generally admitted that Haine's machine was the best and a decided improvement upon the old mowers.

We regret that Mr. Howard, the manufacturer of Manny's machine in this city, was unable to attend the trial with one of his mowers on the last day, as a large number of spectators were present, anxious to witness the performance of all the machines.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE.—The annual examinations of this well known and highly flourishing institution "come off" during the present week. We need not remind our readers that the public exercises of the Henry Female College are always of the highest and most attractive order, and we may safely assure them that nothing which consummate skill, supported by wit and beauty, can do to invest such an occasion with lively interest will be wanting on the present. The exercises of the commencement will take place on Thursday, concluding with an address by Rev. John H. Heywood, and a poem by Prof. Spencer, both of this city. The eminent gifts and fine culture of these gentlemen afford ample guaranty that a rich and delightful repast is in store for their audience. We do not doubt that the beautiful and hospitable town of Newcastle will be thronged by charmed and delighted visitors during the week. We should think the attractions were irresistible.

THE INDIANA CANAL WAR.—It is stated in the Evansville Enquirer that all the difficulties in Clay county have been settled. The trustees of the canal and the inhabitants of the country adjoining the reservoir have agreed that the trustees shall cut and clear off all the timber between now and the 1st February next, and the former agree on the other hand not only to molest or destroy the works, but to lend their aid in protecting them against the attacks of any ill-minded or evil disposed persons from any other portion of the county.

Seven persons have been arrested and held to bail in \$1000 each to answer a charge of arson and malicious trespass.

The military has been disbanded.

Two young men were arrested yesterday for an attempt to pass a counterfeit \$50 bill on a bank in Mississippi.

We see that it has been stated that the American party were to hold a barbecue at Oakland near this city, on the approaching 4th of July. We have been authorized to say that this is a mistake. Some such demonstration has been suggested, but the time for a barbecue has not been fixed. We suppose a mass meeting of the American party will take place here in a few days—but it is not understood that any party demonstration will be made on the 4th.

The board of aldermen at their session on Friday evening passed a resolution ordering a special election for city treasurer on Saturday next, in place of Henry S. Blair, Esq., resigned. The resolution has not yet been acted on in the other board, but it will doubtless pass that also. We believe that a vote is also to be taken on Saturday next on the question of a loan for wharf purposes.

Donelson, a confidential clerk in the store of Headley & Leonard, of Pittsburg, has defrauded his employers out of \$2,000 or \$3,000 by means of false entries in their books. Donelson has left for parts unknown.

At the New York Stock Board on Thursday, \$3,000 Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad 7 per cent. real estate bonds, redeemable June 1st, 1859, sold at 68 and interest.

The river is rising again. Last evening there were 9 feet water in the canal and 6½ feet on the falls. Saturday the weather was rainy. Yesterday it was very pleasant.

The St. Louis Republican, of Friday, says:

At last the rivers are beginning to have an upward tendency. We have reports of heavy rains up the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The river at this point is at present almost at a stand, with 7½ feet water to Cairo. On Tuesday night the river was rising slowly at Keokuk, and plentiful rains had fallen in that vicinity.

A private dispatch from Lexington, Mo., dated June 21, states that heavy rains were falling, and that the river had already risen ten inches at that point.

NEWS ITEMS.

Case of Dr. Beale.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania are unable to agree in the case of Dr. Beale, on the writ of error asking for a new trial; that two of their number are for affirming the proceedings of the court below, one for amending the record in some way, and the other two for a reversal. If this be true, nothing further will be done in the matter until August next, when the judges meet at Bedford.

The State Loan—The Awards.—The proposals for the State loan of \$1,500,000 for the canal enlargement were opened at Albany yesterday. The Journal says the aggregate bids reached \$10,912,000, at a premium ranging from 112 to 117 59. John Thompson of New York bid for the entire loan, 117 26. Rufus H. King of Albany bid for \$100,000, 117 28, and \$100,000, 117 56. Jas. T. Souter of New York bid for \$200,000, 117 27. Cammann & Co. of New York, \$50,000, 117 59. The bidders were very numerous. The loan was awarded to the parties named, \$1,050,000 going to Mr. Thompson.

Counterfeit Quarters.—Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation, bearing date of 1853. They are executed with tolerable neatness, but are quite light and brittle, besides being a trifle thinner than the genuine quarters. They will be readily detected by any one in the habit of handling coin.

Altered and Counterfeit Bills.—The Rochester Union has been shown by Mr. Pellet, receiver at the Central Railroad, a bill not noticed in the detectors. It is a one on the Wyndham Bank of Connecticut, altered to a twenty. It is neatly executed. Two-dollar counterfeit notes on the Western Bank, Lockport, ore in circulation, well calculated to deceive. Also, \$50 notes on the Exchange Bank of Genesee, Batavia.

Casualty.—Mrs. George Keller, who resided near Churchville, Augusta county, Va., was riding on horseback last Thursday week and smoking a pipe, when her clothes took fire, and she was burned to death. The Staunton Vindicator states that her cries were heard at the house where she had stopped to light her pipe, but before assistance arrived she was dead.

Letter Opening.—Judge Hall, at the opening of the U. S. Circuit Court at Canandaigua, in his remarks to the grand inquest, alluded to the practice of opening letters while in the custody of the Postoffice Department, and charged that no man, whether in the employ of the Postoffice Department or not, was authorized, except in the case of dead letters, for any reason or under any pretence, to open a letter entrusted to the mail, or even to detain such letter. Judge Hall was at the head of the Postoffice Department during the administration of President Fillmore.

Price of Beef.—The Washington Market butchers yesterday reduced the retail prices of beef from two to three cents per pound. This is owing to the abundant supplies of cattle.

N. Y. Jour. of Com., 21st.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—The N. Y. Tribune of Thursday says:

There was another slight decline in the price of beef cattle at the great market, Forty-fourth street, yesterday. On an average it was equal to half a cent a pound for the meat. The best quality of cattle, however, was not so much affected. They sold at prices equal to 11 cents a pound net; but the supply of common and lower grades was fully equal to the demand and prices gave way. Very good bullocks, suitable for market retailing, sold at prices equal to 10 cents a pound for the meat in the quarters. There were over 2,000 head of cattle in the pens, nearly all of which passed into the hands of butchers before night. We understand the number would have been much larger if drovers had not held them out of market. Over 10,000 sheep were sold in the last week to butchers in this city, and the supply is abundant.

Gov. REEDER.—The Washington Union contains four or five columns of correspondence, chiefly between Gov. Reeder and Col. Manypenny, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to speculations in Indian lands in Kansas Territory, by or in behalf of Gov. Reeder and three associates, viz: Judge Johnson, Judge Elmore, and Col. Isaacs. The first letter published, is from Gov. Reeder to Col. Manypenny, and is dated Shawnee Mission, March 30, 1855. The first paragraph seems to admit the fact that he had been concerned in such speculations or purchases, which however he attempts to justify. He says:

On the 10th January last four contracts made with Hon. S. W. Johnson, for the sale of four tracts of land in this Territory reserved to half-breed Kansas Indians, were submitted to you as the head of the Indian bureau for report thereon, with memorials of the reserves praying that the contracts might be confirmed, and they allowed to make the deeds. These contracts were, for convenience' sake, made in the name of Judge Johnson, although it was well understood that Judge Elmore, Colonel Isaacs, and myself were equally interested. The grantors were Jos. James, Louis Papin and wife, Francois Aubrey and wife, and Moses Belmar and wife.

Gov. Reeder proceeds to state that Papin, Aubrey, and Belmar are shrewd and intelligent men, fully competent to take care of themselves in making a bargain, and that the purchasers agreed to pay all that the land was worth at the time the bargain was made. He says:

The prices fixed by these persons were simply accepted by us, and are four or five-fold the amount which you had just before, in your treaty with the Shawnees, agreed to pay for better lands; and I have yet to learn that code of morals which considers the Indian fairly paid for lands at sixty cents an acre by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is shocked at the injury inflicted on a white man with a half-breed wife when an individual pays him three dollars. That these lands could have been sold for a little more money, had they been hawked about in the market and efforts made to get purchasers, and the sale delayed till the country filled up, is very possible; but that proves nothing, and is common to all contracts. The price was more than we had intended to give—more than had ever been offered before, although it was well known the vendors were anxious to sell—was the price fixed by the owners themselves, after consultation with each other and their friends, and was all that any man could afford to give at that time to make a desirable investment. Three, at least, of the vendors, being white men, could have pre-empted quite as good land at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and intended, on consummation of these sales, to do so. No approach to fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation was practised upon them. The contracts were to have no effect, nor any possession taken, till ratified by the government, and the purchase money was to be paid in cash when the deeds were made.

Col. Manypenny, in his report to the President 15th of January last, recommends that these contracts be not confirmed; using strong language in regard to them, particularly as in part the act of "official functionaries." It was this report of Col. Manypenny which brought out the above mentioned letter of Gov. Reeder in reply. The tone of Gov. Reeder is very indignant—too much for the best effect. He denies point blank many of the allegations of Col. Manypenny, but, as we said before, not the main fact of the speculation or purchase. We regret that he could not have denied this also; for we agree with Col. Manypenny that the speculation or purchase by a public functionary was, under the circumstances, "indicate and improper." On this point Col. Manypenny says:

You maintain that an individual, in accepting public office, does not forfeit his right to buy land and make a profit by it. This, sir, depends entirely upon circumstances. If the land is fairly in the market, open to sale and free competition, and no special prohibition, either express or implied, exists, no one can justly question that right; but even in such cases questions might arise rendering it of doubtful propriety. If, however, as in the case of the Kansas half-breeds lands, you contend that the government functionaries have a right to set the laws and regulations of the department at defiance, and treat them as nullities, then we differ entirely, and I take issue with you upon the subject. So long as the right of the reserves to make sales, or of citizens to purchase these lands, is decided adversely by the constituted authorities, it is the duty of every government official, high and low, to set an example of obedience and respect for the laws and regulations as interpreted by the proper department.

To make a long story a short one, we copy the following note from the Secretary of State to Gov. Reeder, and the reply of the latter, from which it will be seen that his continuance in office depends upon his ability to explain satisfactorily, his connection with said purchases. The same remark is applicable to the gentlemen associated with him in the transaction, all of whom hold offices under the United States Government:

W. L. Marcy, Esq., to Gov. Reeder.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 11, 1855.

Sir: I am directed by the President to inform you that with the developments before him in reference to purchases of Kansas half-breed reservations made by you in the Territory of Kansas, and in which, as you state, Judges Johnson and Elmore of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and Mr. Isaacs, the District Attorney, participated, and in reference also to other speculations by you in land of the Territory, apparently in violation of the acts of Congress and the regulations of the department, he feels embarrassed to see how, consistently with his convictions of duty, he can allow the present official relation to the Territory of yourself or of either of the other gentlemen named to continue, unless the impressions which now rest upon his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations.

The President will, however, be glad to receive and consider any explanations which you may desire to make in regard to the character and extent of the transactions above referred to, and particularly the matters spoken of in the letter of G. W. Clarke, Indian Agent, dated May 8, 1855, and addressed to Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Kansas, a copy of which was

forwarded to you at Easton, on the 5th inst. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.
Hon. A. H. REEDER, care of John Cochran, Surveyor, &c., city of New York.

Gov. Reeder to W. L. Marcy, Esq.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1855.

Sir: Your letter of the 11th, postmarked the 12th, was handed me between ten and eleven o'clock last night, after I had made all my arrangements to leave for Kansas at six o'clock this morning.

I could not remain at home to reply fully to the communication without gross neglect of my official duties, and it is equally clear that I cannot give to the grave matters it contains the deliberate reply which they require while I am en route day and night. Nothing is left me, therefore, but to proceed to the Territory, and reply to your communication there. I wrote to the President yesterday from Easton, and must express my regret that your communication was not made at an earlier day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. H. REEDER.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Letters from Mr. Cushing to Judges Johnson and Elmore, and Col. Isaacs, of the same tenor as that of Mr. Marcy to Gov. Reeder, were forwarded to them.

ANOTHER STAMPEDE.—Another party of negroes, some fifteen in number, disappeared from Norfolk, Va., on Sunday morning last, and, as soon as the fact became known, efforts were made to charter a steamer to go in pursuit of the Northern vessel which was supposed to have them on board. No steamer could be obtained, however; so as soon as possible some half dozen citizens, well armed and equipped, proceeded to Hampton, where the pilot-boat Reindeer, celebrated for speed, was chartered for the pursuit. The Argus says:

A very determined and persevering effort will be made to overtake and bring back the slaves and those who have carried them off. The chase and search will be vigorously kept up for two or three weeks if necessary, along the coast as far north at least as New Bedford. A suitable number of muskets, revolvers, &c., as well as a good supply of provisions, were taken by the pursuing party. If the coaster, with the slaves on board, should be found, and resistance should be made, there may be some hot work.

Last week two other slaves escaped, one of whom belonged to Mr. Seth March, who has gone to the North, determined, if possible, to secure him and bring him back.

[From this morning's Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.

The Daniel Webster arrived with 83 passengers and San Francisco dates to the 1st. She Star of the West left San Juan for New York on the 16th with 500 passengers and \$700,000 treasure.

BOSTON, June 22.

Judge Samuel S. Wilde, many years Judge of the Supreme Court, died last night, aged 85.

BOSTON, June 23.

At the Know-Nothing meeting last night Wilson and Gardner spoke. The former contended that Massachusetts wanted to let slavery alone, but the Southern delegates (Whigs) forced it on them.

NIAGARA, June 22.

An unknown man went over the Falls this morning.

TORONTO, June 23.

The steamer Europa, from Hamilton for Ogdensburg, went ashore at Snake Island yesterday. It is said she has ten feet water in her hold.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

It is said that Fabens and Fletcher Webster came hither for the purpose of getting a clearance for Kinney's steamer, but in a conference with certain executive officers they did not broach the subject. The present temper of the Administration is decidedly against such action.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

A convention was held here to-day to nominate delegates to the Republican State convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th of July. Owing to the fact that two calls had been published, one for to-day and the other for the 7th of July, a good deal of excitement prevailed; but a compromise was finally effected, and it was agreed that this should be the only convention. Know-Nothings, anti-slavery men, and outsiders all united, and a list of delegates were reported by the compromise committee. It was confirmed almost unanimously.

Two edge-tool makers, named Cunningham and Fowler, got into a quarrel to-day, which ended in the latter being shot dead and the former being seriously wounded by blows from a hammer.

NEW YORK, June 23.

In the superior court of the general term, the decision of Judge Bosworth in the case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. the New Haven Railroad, holding the company liable for the Schuyler over-issues, was confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

Gov. Reeder, the Judges, and District Attorney of Kansas will all be guillotined. Their fate is with Secretary Davis, Atchison, and the President, and no mercy will be shown. Reeder was a Nebraskite, but his notions of popular sovereignty are considered heretical by his superiors.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 13th publishes the startling news that the Indians above Fort Laramie have taken 100 prisoners, killed all the men, and have yet 20 women and children.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The steamer Ariel has arrived here from Havre, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 9th inst. She brings Paris papers of the morning of her departure, but we find nothing additional in them to what we have by the Asia. They contain some glowing accounts of the feting of the Lord Mayor, who had visited Paris.

A bloody fight occurred to-day on board the ship Wm. Stetson, bound to Quebec, between the officers and crew. One of the crew was murdered and thrown overboard. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the officers.

DICKSMITH'S TOOLS—Any, Bells, Sledge, Hammer, Tongs, &c., for sale by
A. McBRIDE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1855.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Canadian Government and the Reciprocity Treaty.—Intelligence has reached Washington, by telegraph, that the Canadian Government have removed the duty upon packages containing the product of the United States imported thence into the province.

Reported Capture of Fort Laramie.—Letters have been received at the War Department from Forts Laramie and Kearney of a date sufficiently recent to relieve all anxiety relative to the reported capture of the first-named fort.

Postage on Back Numbers of Newspapers.—The Post-office Department gives notice that back numbers of newspapers, if addressed to a regular subscriber, are chargeable with a postage of one cent each, payable either at the office of publication or the office of delivery; but if sent to a person not a subscriber, they are considered transient papers, and, as such, are chargeable with one cent each if prepaid, and with two cents if not prepaid. None but regular subscribers to newspapers are entitled to the benefit of quarterly or yearly prepayment.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The Attack on the Twenty-Second.—The following is the despatch of Gen. Pelissier describing the attack:

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 26th.

Monsieur le Marechal: Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 24th of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our progress and take our attacks in flank, turned their attention to the Quarantine side, and erected their new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan by connecting by a gabionade the ambulacade at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetery, and to connect the work by a continuous covered way with the right lunette of the Central Bastion. In the night between the 21st and 22d, by an enormous effort of labor, skillfully concealed, they commenced laying out that vast place d'armes, so threatening for our left attack, and so convenient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bodies of men and make considerable sorties.

The danger of this Russian work was evident. I saw at once its extent, and ordered General De Salles, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position, and turn the enemy's new works against themselves—a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

The General of Division Pate was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organized—one on the ambulacade at the bottom of the bay; the other on the ambulacade of the cemetery by the south-east angle of that enclosure; they were to be simultaneous.

After having carried the new gabions of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive phases were to be expected in the action—one of battle and one of labor. The combat took place on the night between the 22d and 23d of May; it commenced at nine o'clock in the evening.

Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Beuret, and consisted of three companies of the 10th battalion of chasseurs a pied, three battalions of the 2d regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

The right attack, entrusted to General de la Mottergue, consisted of picked companies of the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march in case General Pate should need reinforcements.

The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than 20 battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and defeat. According to prisoners there were 26 battalions.

The action commenced, on a signal given by Gen. Pate, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambulacades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and supported by the 28th of the line, they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, and the Voltigeurs of the Garde, were successfully engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambulacades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet melees were terrible. Two other battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-a-pied, and the 8th of the line, were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty.

In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them holding themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke, the Russians had ceased fighting, and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

On the left attack the ambulacades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet; but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionade, which became definitely our conquest.

On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced; I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

General of Division Levaillant was intrusted with the accomplishment of this task, with ten battalions, with which two of the Voltigeurs of the Garde acted as a reserve.

Four of these battalions, under the orders of General Coustou, were charged to cover our conquest of the preceding night on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by General Duval, were to retake on the right the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cem-

etry, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitely our own.

The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The impetuosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th, and 80th, was irresistible. The ambulacades were turned and carried; the enemy, driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Guerin and Commandant Durand de Villiers conducted the works with as much intelligence as vigor.

Our success has therefore been complete. The considerable work upon which the enemy had counted to arrest our attacks is in our hands; their gabions cover us; their own ambulacades are turned against themselves. Those which we could not combine in our system have been destroyed.

These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General de Salles.

Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of General Osten-Sacken, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1,200 corpses to the enemy. This field slaughter reminds us of our old struggles with the Russians, and, as in those memorable times, the honor of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry.

According to the number of dead given up to the enemy, and the results ascertained from the recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at least four times our own; they give these engagements the proportion of a battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters.

Our artillery, under the direction of General Le Beuf, gave proof of extraordinary vigor and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses each time they mustered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the *coup d'œil* and coolness of General Le Beuf.

The service of the ambulances was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who took part in this rough affair. I shall afterwards have the honor of making known to you the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

The Commander-in-Chief,

PELISSIER.

The following is Prince Gortschakoff's account of the important attack on the 22d, hitherto reported only by telegraph:

Sebastopol, May 23.—On the night of the 21st we opened a trench as a counter approach, opposite to the cemetery in front of the Central and Quarantine Bastion, and connected it with the former in order to operate against the right flank of the enemy's works, which threaten this bastion. The hardness of the ground prevented our digging the trench deep enough. On the evening of the 22d, when our men were beginning to renew their labors of counter-approach, the enemy attacked us with seventeen battalions, exclusive of his reserves. A most obstinate combat ensued, and lasted all night, and the bayonet was often the only arm used. Our soldiers—12 battalions strong—fought heroically, and the affair ended with the retreat of the enemy, who suffered enormous loss. Our own loss, unfortunately, is also very considerable, for 2,500 men have been killed or disabled. The gallant Major-General Adlerberg, who commanded the second brigade of the ninth division, is among the slain. The miscarriage of the attack has raised the spirits of the garrison. It shows the enemy how dangerous he will find the storming of Sebastopol's fortifications, since his greatest efforts have not succeeded in taking a half-made trench. During the same night (the 22d) six ships of the line and 20 steamers, with about 20,000 troops on board, left the Bay of Kamiesch. On the 23d this squadron was sighted from the heights of Yalta.

The Invalides Russe does not publish the report of the successful second attack of the French on the night of the 23d.

[Correspondence of London News.]

May 25.—Advance on Tchergun.—The advance against Tchergun took place at daybreak this morning, and the object was secured without any loss to the Allies.

General Canrobert commanded on the field, but General Pelissier superintended the operations from a projecting height on the right flank near the Canrobert redoubt. The force altogether comprised about 20,000 men, and included the division of British cavalry, a Sardinian division, and about 5,000 Ottomans. Daylight no sooner exposed the approach of the Allied force than the enemy ran in all directions. The large redoubt was attacked at the point of the bayonet just as the first tints of morning were visible, but, contrary to all expectation, the guns had been removed. A few detachments alone guarded the work. On pushing up the hill to a shelving plain where the enemy had cut a series of zig-zags and intrenchments, it was equally found to be abandoned. The troops which had retired made a slight opposition from the side of a neighboring height, but a few discharges of shells and grape compelled them to fly. At the same time that this transpired on the left of the Tchernaia, other troops had advanced on the right, and gained possession of a low mamelon and ridge commanding the village itself. No opposition was offered, and a few rounds of grape and some shell were discharged into the woods above the village to complete the disorder of the troops who were escaping. Some prisoners were taken, and also a number of horses, and some sheep and cattle. Such was the hurry in which the troops quartered in the village had escaped, that many had left portions of their dress behind, and in a few instances articles of considerable value.

Capture of Kertch.—The following is the French Vice-Admiral's account:

ON BOARD THE MONTICELLO, Before Kertch, May 26.

On the 25th, Admiral Lyons and myself entered the Sea of Azoff, whence we sent a squadron to Berniansk and Arabat. It left during the night, and consisted of four French steamers and ten English steamers, some of which are gunboats.

On the very day we cast anchor, the landing of the French troops commenced in order under the direction of Captain Jurien de la Graviere, of the navy, the chief of my staff.

Having assured myself of the promptitude with which the landing of the troops was being effected, I hoisted my flag on board of the Laplace and proceeded to reconnoitre the batteries of Cape Ak-Bournou, the powder-magazine of which the Russians had already blown up. Perceiving they would be turned, the enemy lost no time in blowing up the others and evacuating their positions.

Shortly afterwards, an English gunboat of a light draught of water made for Yenikale, to cut out a Russian steamer which had left Kertch, and was trying to gain the Sea of Azoff. A sharp encounter soon commenced between the two vessels, in which the batteries of Yenikale took part. I ordered the Fulton to hasten to the aid of the gunboat, which arrived at all speed at the scene of combat, and had to with-

stand a very heavy fire. I ordered the Megere to support her, and Admiral Lyons, on his part, also ordered succor to be given to the gunboat. Nevertheless the enemy's steamer, which we knew had the treasury of Kertch on board, escaped, leaving in our hands two barges containing precious objects, and a portion of military and civil archives. But the confusion of the Russians, attacked unexpectedly by land and sea, became so great they soon relinquished all thoughts of further resistance, and did not even take care to remove the wounded from Sebastopol who were in the hospital of the citadel. In the course of the day they had set fire to considerable storehouses they possessed at Kertch. Finally, before evacuating Yenikale, they blew up a powder magazine containing about 30,000 kilogrammes of powder; the shock was so great that many houses were destroyed, and vessels anchored ten miles out at sea felt it severely.

To sum up, the enemy has lost up to the present—160,000 sacks of oats. 360,000 sacks of corn. 100,000 sacks of flour.

A carriage factory and a foundry were burnt down; three steamers, one of which was a war steamer, were sunk by the Russians themselves. Some 30 transport ships were destroyed, and at least many taken. In the different explosions about 100,000 kilogrammes of powder were destroyed. A great store of shells and cannon balls no longer exists.

BRUAT, Vice-Admiral.

French Officer's Account.—The Courier de Marseille publishes the following letter, written by an officer of the expedition to Kertch:

At the eastern extremity of the Crimea, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, at the point where Europe ends, rises the handsome little town of Kertch, with its 10,000 inhabitants, under a burning sun, but in the centre of the most enchanting country imaginable. Yesterday, the 25th, we traversed that delightful district, to the sound of drums and with matches lighted. We nowhere met a single Russian or a Cossack, but we were met in the most friendly manner by a charming population. This was the first time, during the whole year, that I had seen women and children. It was not, I can assure you, an uninteresting spectacle for eyes accustomed so long to the sunburnt faces of soldiers bearing the harsh stamp of war, privation, and the inclemency of seasons. After marching through the town, we entered the port commanding the Straits without striking a blow. The Russians abandoned their 50 guns of the heaviest calibre and some ammunition. This was, no doubt, through forgetfulness, for the moment we came in sight they blew up at least 10 powder magazines. The expeditionary corps, consisting of about 12,000 English, French, and Turks, encamped all round the citadel, which had been evacuated by the enemy. We are going to entrench ourselves strongly, and if the Russians leave us quiet during only four days, our position will be impregnable. From this place we command both seas, and our flotilla will ferret out and give a good account of the resources with which the city of Sebastopol was so liberally supplied.

The News in Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 28th ult., in the Constitutionnel, says:

The Emperor has turned his cabinet at the winter palace into a kind of observatory, from which, by the aid of a telescope, he can see Cronstadt, the fortifications, and a part of the Lysy nos. If Cronstadt be attacked, many an inhabitant of the capital will be able to contemplate the progress of the bombardment from the roof of his house. The Northern Bee, however, does not think that any one will have opportunity of witnessing a naval battle, and expresses its conviction that it is impossible for the English fleet to approach the forts of Cronstadt. The intelligence of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Sea of Azoff, which reached us by telegraph from Nicoliseff, has caused the greatest sensation. The government is accused of having neglected the defence of a sea which was the last refuge of the commercial fleet of Southern Russia.

There may be seen in the fact of a fresh abandonment of the Straits of Kertch and Yenikale a fresh proof of the egotism which inspires the policy of the Czar; millions had been spent on Sebastopol, and nothing done for the protection of the Sea of Azoff. The people suffer from the obstinacy of the Government not to yield anything, but that is thought little of in higher regions of power. The Emperor Alexander II will not allow the political programme of his deceased father to be questioned in the most distant manner, and having less decision of character than the late Czar, the Emperor cannot assume the initiative of a new policy. In the Privy Council and in his Cabinet no one dares to express the slightest objection to what he calls "the sacred and spiritual legacy of his father of imperishable memory," and the surest way of paying court to the son is by expressing concurrence in the ideas of the father.

Dantzig June 7.—The British and French fleets were on the 4th instant close to Cronstadt. The Russian ships were nearly all dismantled in the harbor; only three steamers were serviceable. Admiral Saunders Dundas has been in the Merlin to get a nearer view of the fortifications and to satisfy himself as to the propriety of an attack; it is said that he thinks it impracticable. New works have been added since last year.

Sixteen Russian merchantmen, most of them loaded with timber, have been captured and destroyed near Cronstadt, and others run ashore and burned.

ACCIDENT TO THE NORTHERNER.—The St. Louis News of Friday afternoon has the following:

In making a landing just below the Barracks, last night, the Northerner, bound for Louisville, struck a rock, which knocked a good big hole in her hull just forward the after hatches. She was run over to the Illinois shore, in shallow water, and all hands set to work to stop the opening and keep her free from water. The water gained pretty fast, however, and in two hours she had about three feet in the hold. The doctor was a length got to work, and pumped her out directly, and she returned to the city. She will go on dock as soon as possible, and get ready to leave for Louisville next Thursday, her regular day. She had no freight except 200 bales of hemp and a few boxes of dry goods, all of which is damaged in a slight degree.

Postmaster General Campbell was applied to recently by the postmaster, at York, Penn., to know whether a letter containing, as was supposed, counterfeit money, could be opened at the request of the police authorities, in order that the money contained therein might be identified as the same as that passed by the prisoner, and that thus further evidence might be furnished to aid in his conviction and punishment. The Postmaster General replied, emphatically, that it could not, that he had no right, nor any officer under him, to open any letter until it reached the dead-letter office, and that; this principle must be always acted upon by those in the employment of the Department.

Phila. Ledger.

DIED.

In New York city, on the 19th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH JELLY in the 75th year of her age.

Pensions and Bounty Land.

THE undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Pensions under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON, Louisville Journal Office, May 8, 1855.—Jab5f

PUBLIC MEETING.

THERE will be public meeting in the grove near Rody's Chapel, in Jefferson county, on the Westport road, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Messrs. Marshall, Preston, Haggin, and Geiger will address the people on the political topics of the day. Come, once—come, all. June 25th 1855. J. J. J. J.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF FIFTH WARD COUNCIL (Washington, D. C.) are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting, at Eureka Hall, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested to transact business of importance. By resolution of Council. Dr. D. D. THOMSON, Pres't. G. W. GOULD, Acting Sec'y. J. J. J. J.

REAPING MATCH.

PERSONS who are interested in the trial of Reaping Machines are notified that the match will come off on THURSDAY, June 28, 1855, at the farm of John Hites, Esq., 6 miles from the city, on the Brumertown turnpike. The machines should be on the ground ready for trial by 9 o'clock, A. M. The public are invited to attend. Notice will be given of the time and place for the trial of Mowing Machines. By order of the Committee appointed by S. W. A. and M. Association. June 21st J. J. J. J.

Combs! Combs! at Miller & Gould's. We would call the attention of all our Comb department. We have Tuck Combs of shell, buffalo, and rubber, with all the latest styles; Dressing Combs of shell, buffalo, rubber, and English bone, of the best make; Fine Combs of shell and ivory; Bonnets and Pocket Combs; Neck, Side, and every description of Comb; to be found at the "Varieties," 93 Fourth street. J. J. J. J.

BASKETS! BASKETS! of every kind at the well-known Varieties of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st. J. J. J. J.

DRESSING CASES.—Another supply of these favorite tin Dressing Cases, so convenient, also rosewood and leather Dressing Cases, at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st. J. J. J. J.

STILL COMPLETE.—Our assortment of Carpet Bags, Trunks, and Valises, Satchels, Baskets, and Articles necessary in traveling, is still complete notwithstanding the great quantity sold this season. Those who have not yet supplied themselves would do well to call at the Varieties of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st. J. J. J. J.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—150 bbls superfine Flour for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts. J. J. J. J.

CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls pure Cider Vinegar for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON. J. J. J. J.

SOAP.—50 boxes GERMAN SOAP, a superior article for families, for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON. J. J. J. J.

THOSE DESIRING AN ELEGANT HAT should procure of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH one of their White Beavers of their own manufacture. J. J. J. J.

BOY'S HATS of every description can be had of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH at very low prices, at 455 Main street. J. J. J. J.

SUMMER STYLE MOLESKIN HATS.—We are prepared to-day to furnish our friends with the most elegant article of Dress Hat ever manufactured in the city. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st. J. J. J. J.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS CAN BUY THEIR HATS, COATS, and other goods of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH cheaper than at any other house. J. J. J. J.

NEW STYLES.—We are in receipt, by express, of various colors and qualities of new styles Buttons and Traveling Hats. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH. J. J. J. J.

CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, and TURBANS at very reduced prices can be had of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st. J. J. J. J.

Brooksiana.

BROOKSIANA, or the Controversy between Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, growing out of the recently published "Principles of the Church of England," by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. J. J. J. J.

We have just received the above work, the contents of which lately caused so much interest all over the country. Webb, Gill, & Levering, No. 521 Main st. J. J. J. J.

ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.—The History of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. Abbott. A few copies of this magnificent work just received and for sale by Webb, Gill, & Levering. J. J. J. J.

Blank Book Manufactory. We call the attention of clerks, bankers, merchants, and all who may need Blank Books to our place, where we have equal to any made in the country, and at reasonable prices. Books made to order at short notice. Webb, Gill, & Levering. J. J. J. J.

Goodey for July. Goodey's Lady's Book for July received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market. J. J. J. J.

Lady's Book for July. Goodey's Lady's Book for July received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market. J. J. J. J.

Long Look Ahead. A Long Look Ahead, or the First Stroke and the Last, by A. S. Roe. Star Papers, or Experiences of Art and Nature, by Henry Ward Beecher. Englishman in Russia, by a Lady. Woman in the Nineteenth Century, by Margaret F. Ossoli. Peg Wadsworth, a Novel, by Charles Reade. A School of Life, by Anna Mary Howitt. Visits to European Celebrities, by William B. Sprague. D. D. Mother, or Recollections of Maternal Influence. Our Countrymen, or Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans, by Benson J. Lossing. Rev. Thomas Spencer, or Rev. Thos. Raffles, D. D. Memoirs of William Willberforce, by Mary A. Collier. Upward and Onward, or the History of Bob Merritt, by Lucy Ellen Chesney. Emily Vernon, or Filial Piety Exemplified, by Mrs. Drummond. King and Poor and other Tracts for the Times, by R. C. Ryle, B. A. The Great Question, or Will You Consider the Subject of Personal Religion and History, by Boardman, D. D. D. D. The Dead in Christ, Present and Future State, by Rev. Jno. Brown, D. D. Received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third st., near Market. J. J. J. J.

Rich Fancy and Black Silks. MILLER & TABB, Corner Market and Fourth streets, Louisville. J. J. J. J.

GREAT REDUCTION! MILLER & TABB, Corner Market and Fourth streets, Louisville. WILL from this date offer their entire stock of rich fancy and black silks at a great reduction from the original prices. They would call the special attention of the ladies to this opportunity of supplying themselves with beautiful and superb silks of all kinds at prices very much below the market. Superb black Taffeta Silks; Do do Gros de Rhine Silks; Rich black Satin plaid do; Do do do striped do; Rich fancy striped do; Do do plaid do; Do plain Taffeta do; Superb Evening Silks and Moire Antiques; Together with a very superior assortment of Mourning Silks. J. J. J. J.

LADIES' ROBES.—We have a very beautiful assortment of Organdy, Ragae, and Misses' Robes, which we will sell very low. MILLER & TABB. J. J. J. J.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—200 bbls superfine Flour for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts. J. J. J. J.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.—75 bbls extra White Wheat Family Flour for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON. J. J. J. J.

Dum vivimus vivamus at Walker's. GREEN SEA TURTLE.—One mammoth Green Sea Turtle, weighing 200 pounds, alive and kicking, very fat and luscious, just received this morning from the deep, deep green sea. To be served in the style at our restaurant or sold out of the house in quantities to suit families, commencing on Thursday morning, June 21. Families supplied with raw Turtle steaks at 25c, 50c, or \$1 each, or with Turtle soup at \$1 per gallon. Send for your orders. WALKER & COMMERFORD, Third st. J. J. J. J.

New Arrival of Beautiful Dining and Tea Ware at Hooe & Luckett's. We have just received, and have now on hand a large and beautiful assortment of white and gold bone China and Tea Ware, which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. Those in want of any of the above articles will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. HOOE & LUCKETT, 461 Market st., between Third and Fourth, near Fourth. J. J. J. J.

New and Valuable Books. THE Impossibility of the Immaculate Conception as an Article of Faith, reply to several works which have appeared on that subject, by the Abbe Labaree, D. D. D. D. Lecture, to which is added the author's letter to the Pope. Price 60c. Christian Ballads, by A. C. Cox, M. A. 60c. Sermons on Doctrine and Duty, by A. C. Cox, M. A. 50c. Hymns for Little Children, by the author of the Lord of the Search of Truth, by Rev. J. Craik, Rector of Christ Church, Louisville, Ky. S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth street, near Main. J. J. J. J.

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French China. French China, richly decorated and fancy gilt also plain white China, Dining, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets, from 11 to 200 pieces; richly decorated and gilt Vases, Coffees, Card Baskets, Mugs, Candlesticks, &c. Just received a variety of new styles, direct from the manufacturers and for sale at Eastern wholesale price by A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Building. J. J. J. J.

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Table Cutlery and Waiters. Received by Adams & Co.'s express a new supply of Ivory, horn, ebony, and bone handles Table Cutlery, and also to issue Policies and sell Co., with the latest patterns of Oval, Gothic, and convex Waiters and Trays. For sale at very low prices by Adams & Co., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Building. J. J. J. J.

C. PROAL, SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK WARE-ROOMS. LADIES' BONNET BOXES, Also Dress Boxes and Trunks, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, A LARGE AND HANDSOME VARIETY. 61 THIRD STREET, Between Main and Market. may 24 b3m

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T. S. KENNEDY'S Insurance Office, No. 471 South side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, front room, up stairs, in the "Dunsmuir" building, over Mark & Down's, Louisville, Ky. J. J. J. J.

AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOL- lowing Companies, the undersigned is prepared to furnish every information in regard to LIFE INSURANCE and the conditions of membership. He is also authorized to issue Policies on Stocks, Bonds, and other Merchandise in store or in course of transportation by Steamboat, Flatboat, Railroad, or Sea—West from the most favorable terms, according to the usages and custom at Louisville. J. J. J. J.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY. Net Cash Fund 1st Feb'y, 1855, \$2,850,077 56. F. S. WINSTON, President. J. I. ABBATT, Secretary. CHAS. GILL, Actuary. HENRY H. HYDE, Gen. Agt. J. J. J. J.

Peters, Cragg, & Co.'s Piano-Fortes. FIVE PIANOS PER WEEK.—The extraordinary demand for these Piano-Fortes has heretofore prevented the manufacturers from attending to many orders from abroad. During the past year, and having also introduced extensive improvements, they hope to be able to keep pace with the demand for the future. They are now turning out five pianos per week, which number they expect to increase considerably during the summer and fall. We have now in store an excellent assortment of Pianos, which we are selling at \$50 less than the market. For the quality of the Pianos, refer to the musical profession generally of Kentucky and the adjoining States. Office at WEBB, PETERS, & CO., 109 Fourth street. J. J. J. J.

DESIRABLE CARPETS. WE have on hand a large stock of the best description of ENGLISH and AMERICAN CARPETS, comprising—Wilsons, Velvets, Tapestries, and best Brussels Carpets; 3-ply, Ingrain, and Venetian. Common all wool and Cotton chins. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Crum Cloths, &c. Which, in order to make room for our fall importations, we will sell at greatly reduced prices. BENT & DUVAL, Carpet Warehouse, 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky. J. J. J. J.

